

The Gazette



of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 29] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1960/ASADHA 25, 1882

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 6th July, 1960:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
88.	No. 9/60, dated 30th June 1960.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Import Trade Control—Open General Licence No. LXII .
89.	No. 90-ITC(PN)/60, dated 1st July, 1960.	Do.	Import of goods from Pakistan under the terms of Protocol No. I to the Trade Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan—April–September, 1960.
	No. 91-UTC(PN)/60, dated 1st July, 1960.	Do.	Import of Coal Tar Dyes, Textile Chemicals, Gum and Yarn against exports of Cotton Textiles, Yarn and Handloom goods by Textile Mills and Handloom Cooperatives.
90.	No. 10/60, dated 2nd July, 1960.	Do.	Amendment to Schedule I annexed to Order No. 17/55, dated 7th December, 1955.
91.	No. 4(25)-W&M/60, dated 4th July, 1960.	Ministry of Finance	Issue of 3½ percent Bonds 1966.
92.	No. 92-ITC(PN)/60, dated 6th July, 1960.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Import Policy for April–September, 1960 period—Grant of licences on yearly basis.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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PART I—Section 1**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court****PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT***New Delhi, the 11th July 1960*

No. 38-Pres./60.—The President is pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Rajasthan Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.

Shri Narain Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, (Officiating), Dholpur, Rajasthan.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded

Shri Narain Singh, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dholpur, was specially deputed to liquidate the gang of notorious dacoit Babu Gujar, who had terrorised the public of Dholpur Sub-Division and District Morena where the gang had committed several serious crimes including dacoities and murders. On the 6th February, 1960, Shri Narain Singh received information through a police informer about the presence of Babu Gujar and his brother Panchi in a house at the back of Shergarh Fort, and along with one Platoon Commander, one Head Constable, one Lance Naik and two Constables immediately proceeded there. On reaching the place at about 8 p.m., Shri Narain Singh sent the informer ahead to make sure that the dacoits were in the house, but the informer was detained by the dacoits. However Shri Narain Singh learnt that the dacoits and the police informer were still in the house. He was faced with a dilemma. If he ordered his party to open fire on the house there was every likelihood of the informer being shot. Realizing this Shri Narain Singh with a revolver in his hand boldly entered the room in which the armed dacoits and informer were, and fired at the dacoits. Babu Gujar returned the fire with his rifle but fortunately the bullet missed Shri Narain Singh and grazed the forehead of the informer. Shri Narain Singh then immediately turned on Babu and grabbed the muzzle of his rifle. In the scuffle which ensued Babu was overpowered and died by Shri Narain Singh.

In the meantime Panchhi, the other dacoit, took advantage of the scuffle and tried to escape but was ultimately shot dead by the Police party outside the house. Two B. L. guns and five cartridges were recovered from the dacoits.

In this gallant and successful encounter, Shri Narain Singh displayed exemplary courage and devotion to duty of a very high order. He was personally responsible for the liquidation of these notorious dacoits.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(1) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

A. V. PAI, Secy.

PLANNING COMMISSION**RESOLUTION****PANEL ON HOUSING AND REGIONAL PLANNING***New Delhi, the 12th July 1960*

No. Hou./9(3)/58.—Planning Commission have reconstituted the Panel on Housing and Regional Planning which was set up under Resolution No. PC(VI)H/9(3)/54 dated 10th August, 1955. The Panel will review the progress of plans in the field of housing and regional planning and advise Planning Commission on programmes relating to the Third Five Year Plan. The Panel will consist of the following:

1. Shri G. L. Nanda—Chairman, Minister for Planning and Labour & Employment.
2. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Prime Minister, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar.
3. Shri K. N. Das Gupta, Minister, Works & Bldgs. & Housing Deptts, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
4. Shri V. V. Dravid, Minister for Labour, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
5. Shri R. I. N. Ahuja, Secretary, Housing Deptt., Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.
6. Shri H. S. Batliwala, Institute of Engineers (India) C/o The Concrete Association of India, 1, Queens Road, Bombay-1.

7. Shri P. C. Bhattacharya, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, New Delhi.
8. Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi, Member, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.
9. Shri L. M. Chitale, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street G.T., Madras-1.
10. Com. Homi Daji, M.L.A., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore.
11. Shri N. P. Dube, Housing Commissioner, Ministry of W.H.&S., New Delhi.
12. Capt. D. Gnanaolivu, Chairman, State Housing Board, Fort St. George, Madras-9.
13. Shri S. Easwara Iyer, Member, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.
14. Shri Ishwar Chandra Jain, I.N.T.U.C. Madhya Pradesh Branch, Shram—Shivir, Snehlata Ganj, Indore.
15. Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Bombay Mutual Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
16. Shri N. B. Maiti, Member, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.
17. Shri C. P. Malik, Director, National Buildings Organisation, 11-A, Janpath, New Delhi.
18. Shri T. J. Manickam, Director, School of Town & Country Planning, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
19. Shri N. S. Mankikar, Chief Adviser Factories, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
20. Shri J. P. Mittal, Adviser, Irrigation & Housing, Ministry of Community Development, New Delhi.
21. Shri N. V. Modak, "Udyam" Shivaji Park, Bombay-28.
22. Shri S. S. More, 279, Shivaji Nagar, Poona-5.
23. Shri G. Mukherjee, Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Regal Building, New Delhi.
24. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, Director, J. K. Institute of Sociology & Human Relations, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
25. Shri E. A. Nadirshah, The Concrete Association of India, 1, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
26. Shri K. Venkataswamy Naidu, 94-C, Shenoy Nagar, Madras-30.
27. Shri H. D. Nargolwala, Housing Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, New Delhi.
28. Shri S. D. Patil, Member, Rajya Sabha, New Delhi.
29. Shri D. R. Pradhan, Secy. to the Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.
30. Shri V. N. Prasad, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
31. Shri N. D. Sahukar, All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Cooperative Insurance Bldg., Sir Feroz Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
32. Shri Deven Sen, President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, 35/B, Willington Street, Calcutta-13.
33. Lala Shri Ram, 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
34. Shri Lakshmiapat Singhania, 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
35. Shri G. D. Somani, Shree Niwas House, Wandby Road, Fort, Bombay.
36. Shri Mohan Lal P. Vyas, Textile Labour Association, Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.
37. Shri S. S. B. Raghavan—Secretary, Assistant Chief (Housing), Planning Commission, New Delhi.

2. The Panel may, for the study of different problems constitute committees or groups and co-opt members.

3. The Panel or its Committees or groups may meet at New Delhi or at such other places as may be necessary.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

Ordered that the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

S. R. SEN, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 1st July 1960

No. 16-SSI(B)(1)/56.—In pursuance of the Bye-Law 28 (as amended) of the Registered Bye-Laws of the Kutumb Kalyan Sahakari Udyog Samiti Ltd., Nagpur, the Government of India hereby appoint Smt. Indumati Jakatdar, C/o Barrister Jakatdar, Civil Lines, Nagpur, as a member of the Managing Committee of the above said Society, constituted under this Ministry's Notification No. 16-SSI(B)/56 dated the 5th January, 1960.

M. H. SIDDIQI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(I.C.A.R.)

New Delhi, the 4th July 1960

No. 45(3)/60-Fin.II.—Under Rule 41(27) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, has been pleased to appoint Shri Nand Kishore Narain, President Bihar Co-operative Cane Growers Federation, and Sardar Jagjit Singh Mann, Secretary, Farmers' Forum (Bharat Krishak Samaj) Punjab, Patiala, as members of the Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a period of three years with effect from the 29th June, 1960.

J. P. VAISH, Under Secy.

(I.C.A.R.)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1960

No. 2(1)/60-Com.I.—Consequent on the bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Bombay into the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, the following will be substituted for the existing clauses (vii) and (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Government of India Resolution No. 43-11/48 COM., dated the 21st May, 1949 constituting the Indian Central Arcanaut Committee:—

- (vii) Sixteen persons representing the growers of arecanut in India of whom six shall be nominated by the Government of Kerala, five by the Government of Mysore, two by the Government of Assam and one each by the Governments of Madras, Maharashtra and West Bengal.
- (viii) Nine persons representing the Department of Agriculture respectively of Madras, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam, Mysore, Andhra Kerala and Orissa appointed in each case by the Government concerned.

ORDER

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

M. S. RANDHAWA, Addl. Secy.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 1st July 1960

No. 16—19/60-S.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment to Survey of India, namely:—

CLASS I

Part I—General

1. These rules may be called the Survey of India Class I (Recruitment Rules).

2. For the purpose of these rules:—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission (India).
- (c) The "Service" means the Survey of India, Class I.

The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales, and special conditions of Service, shall be as included in Appendix I to these rules.

- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (ii) By promotion or transfer from another service or department in accordance with Part III of these Rules.
- (iii) By appointment of Corps of Engineer Officers of the Defence Ministry in accordance with the Survey of India (Recruitment from Corps of Engineer Officers) Rules 1950 as amended from time to time.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the services for specific sections of the people.

Part II—Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled, on the result of the examination.

7. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form, as the Commission may prescribe.

8. A candidate must be either,

- (i) a citizen of India; or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim; or
- (iii) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French possession in India; or
- (iv) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. The certificate of eligibility in respect of a candidate belonging to category (iv) will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he would be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July 1948 and have got themselves registered as citizens under article 6 of the Constitution.
- (iii) Non citizens in categories (iii) and (iv) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or re-enter such service with break after the 26th January 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

9. (i) A candidate for the examination, must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the 1st August, 1960 i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1935, and not later than 1st August, 1940.

(ii) If a candidate is already employed in the Survey of India Department, a concession in age upto a maximum of five years will be given i.e., he can compete upto the age of 25 years provided his application is recommended by his Department.

NOTE.—The upper age limits prescribed above are applicable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible in the case of a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Survey of India Department at eight previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Survey of India Department at thirteen previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SAVE AS PROVIDED ABOVE THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED.

N.B.—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under departmental age concession mentioned above will not be eligible for appointment if, after submitting the application they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, continue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the applications.

10. A candidate must—

- (i) possess a B.A. or B.Sc. degree with Mathematics as one of the subjects or a degree in Engineering of a university approved by Government *vide* Appendices II and IIA; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these Sections; or
- (iii) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II (B) under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (iv) have obtained a Diploma of Faraday House, London; or
- (v) have obtained the Honours Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of Loughborough College, Leicestershire. The diploma will be accepted subject to the condition that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (vi) have passed the Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Tele-Communication Engineers (India).

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examination conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this Examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

11. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to the Service on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) no female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

12. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health of strong physique, capable of hard outdoor work, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as may be prescribed by the competent authority is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

Only those candidates who are successful in the examination and are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature

of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix VI.

13. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

14. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

- (a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. The examination for appointment under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix IV to these Rules.

18. Candidates who qualify, as adjudged by the Commission, at the written examination conducted by the Commission shall appear before a Selection Board which will be constituted by the Commission to select candidates for appointment to the Service.

19. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates upto the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission in their discretion to be qualified by the examination and are considered by the Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed.

For the purposes of rule 3 of these Rules appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to an appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

20. Every candidate selected for appointment will be required to execute a security bond in the prescribed form as in Appendix V to the effect that he will serve in any country and when required to do so with a mobilized survey unit whenever he is ordered and that he will not resign or leave the service during the period of probation nor for five years from the date of being permanently appointed and thereafter never during the field season. The candidate will be liable for certain penalties in default of these conditions; the amounts prescribed for which may vary from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 4,500 and will also provide a surety for the liabilities during the period of probation and the following five years after permanent appointment.

21. (a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of 2 years subject to the provisions of sub-rule (c) below during which the Probationer will undergo a course in Surveying.

(b) During that period, the Probationer's work will be assessed departmentally from time to time and if, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is found unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become an efficient Survey Officer, Government may, without assigning any reason, discharge him on the expiry of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(c) After successfully completing the course of training referred to in (a) above, Probationers shall sit for such practical and theoretical tests in Survey work as may be prescribed from time to time by the Surveyor General of India. Failure in those tests will result in discharge unless Government agree to extend the probationary period to allow the candidate to have a second and last attempt.

(d) Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (c) above, the period of probation shall continue as an agreement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

Provided that no officer shall be kept on probation for more than 4 years without specific orders from the Government of India Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

(f) If the power to make appointment in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

22. *Seniority*.—(a) On the first appointment an officer will be in the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor (formerly Assistant Superintendent) in Class I Service of the Survey of India.

(b) The seniority of military officers *inter se* will remain the same as in the Army.

(c) The seniority of military officers *vis-a-vis* directly recruited civilian officers will be determined by the year of allotment which will depend—

- (i) in the case of military officers, on the date of first commission including antedate if any; and
- (ii) in the case of directly recruited civilian officers, on the date of appointment antedated by two years.

(d) The relative seniority of all direct recruits shall be determined by the order of merit in which they are selected for such appointment, on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission, persons appointed as a result of an earlier selection being senior to those appointed as a result of a subsequent selection:

Provided that where persons recruited initially on a temporary basis are confirmed subsequently in an order different from the order of merit indicated at the time of their appointment, seniority shall follow the order of confirmation and not the original order of merit.

(e) Among those allotted to the same year, military officers will rank senior to directly recruited civilian officers.

Part III.—Recruitment by promotion or transfer from another Service/Department

23. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection on merit from among Survey of India Class II officers on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee including (where necessary) a Member of the Commission who will act as Chairman. The Officer(s) selected will be appointed by Government.

24. Recruitment by transfer from other Service shall, if necessary, be made by Government after consultation with the Commission where necessary.

25. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this part of these Rules.

26. The provision of Rule 20 shall also apply to persons appointed to the Service by promotion from Class II Service.

APPENDIX I

Details regarding various grades of posts included in the Service, the scales of pay attached to them, Conditions of Service, Salary, Leave, Provident Fund, etc. and the Composition of the Cadre of the Survey of India, Class I Service.

1. Scales of Pay—

- (i) Surveyor General—Rs. 2000-125-2250.
- (ii) Directors—Rs. 1300-60-1600 with one selection grade post on scale of pay of Rs. 1600-100-1800.
- (iii) Deputy Directors—Rs. 1000-50-1400.
- (iv) Superintending Surveyors—Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150.
- (v) Probationers and Deputy Superintending Surveyors—Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E.B.-30-770-40-850.

2. *Promotion*.—Promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor will be regulated in the following manner:—

(1) The posts of Superintending Surveyor will be treated as "Non-selection" posts for the purpose of promotion of Corps of Engineers Officers and the civilian direct recruits and substantive promotions will be made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness of these two categories of officers with-out reference to the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(2) No Deputy Superintending Surveyor shall be considered for substantive promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor unless he has successfully completed two years' probation and a further period of three years' service in the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor or any other equivalent service.

N.B.—Equivalent service refers to actual survey work either in the Army or in Survey of India as a gazetted officer.

(3) In making officiating promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor, preference will be given to officers on the basis of the number of years of actual survey work done by them irrespective of their position in the seniority list provided a senior officer possessing the requisite number of years of qualifying service is not available.

(4) No officer will ordinarily be appointed to officiate as Superintending Surveyor unless he has put in the qualifying service referred to in clause (2). If it is necessary to appoint such an officer to be in charge of a working party, a post of Deputy Superintending Surveyor in charge will be created keeping the post of Superintending Surveyor in abeyance and a special pay of 20 per cent. of the officers' pay or Rs. 100 p.m. whichever is less shall be attached to the post, provided that the total emoluments shall not be more than what the officer would have drawn if he had been appointed as Superintending Surveyor.

(5) Substantive promotion from the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor to that of Superintending Surveyor will be made in accordance with the established order of seniority in accordance with rule 22.

(6) Promotion from the Superintending Surveyor's grade to the next higher grade of Deputy Director and above shall be made on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(7) Conditions of service and leave and pension are those described in the Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations respectively, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

(8) Conditions of Provident Fund are those laid down in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

(9) The Composition of the Class I Cadre is under consideration.

APPENDIX II

List of Universities approved by the Government of India INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a State Legislature in India.

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

The Rajshahi University.

APPENDIX II—

The following qualifications have also been recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees indicated against each:—

Particular of the Qualification	Equivalent recognised degree
1. Alankar of Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya Kangri, Hardwar.	Bachelor of arts.
2. Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi.	Bachelor of Arts.
3. Shastri of Kashi Vidyapeeth, Banaras	Bachelor of Arts.
4. Diploma in Rural Services of the National Council of Rural Higher Education (upto 3rd October, 1963).	Bachelor of Arts.
5. Diploma in Commerce of All India Council for Technical Education.	Bachelor of Commerce.
6. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the All India Council for Technical Education.	Degree in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be
7. Diploma in Mining Engineering of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.	Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Mining.

N.B.—The recognition of the qualifications mentioned against items (1) to (4) is provisional.

APPENDIX II-B

List of university degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 10 (iii)].

Aberdeen.—B. Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B. Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B. Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

FEES

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fees:—

(a) To the Commission:

(i) Re. 1 when asking for application form and connected documents. This amount should be paid to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates, however, may pay cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(ii) Rs. 81.50 (Rs. 19.62 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(b) To the Medical Board:—

1. Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board, if selected for appointment. This amount should be paid in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of the Medical examination.

2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will be entertained nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18.75 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee when they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1, however, must be paid even by a displaced person when asking the Commission for form and this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

APPENDIX IV

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

Part I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 1350 marks.

Part II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks.

Part III

Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks.

B.—The following will be the subjects for the written examination:—

Compulsory	Time	Maximum Marks
1. General English	3 hours	300
2. Pure Mathematics	3 hours	300
3. Applied Mathematics	3 hours	300
4. Mensuration	1½ hours	100
5. Physics	3 hours	250
6. General Knowledge and Current Affairs.	2 hours	100
Optional—one of the following :—		
I. HIGHER MATHEMATICS		
(i) Pure Mathematics	3 hours	300
(ii) Applied Mathematics	3 hours	300
II. SURVEY		
(i) Theoretical	3 hours	300
(ii) Practical	300

Note (i).—Marks in General English include 50 marks for good and legible writing.

Note (ii).—All question papers must be answered in English.

Note (iii).—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of a scribe to write answers for them.

2. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

3. The standard of examination in Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics will be that of a pass degree examination of an Indian University. The standard of examination in Higher Mathematics will be that of an Honours degree examination of an Indian University. The standard of examination of Physics will be that of Intermediate examination.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's personal rather than his intellectual qualities and capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other qualities such as of topographical sense and the desire to explore unknown and out of the way, places including mountaineering, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character. Weight will be given to the games and University Training Corps/National Cadet Corps records of the candidates.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary, in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English, including orderly effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

SCHEDULE

SYLLABUS

Subjects for the Examination

1. General English

Questions will be set to test the candidate's comprehension of modern English prose of the Pass B.A. compulsory English standard and his capacity to express himself in simple correct English. The exercises set will usually include descriptive essays; letter writing and precis or summary of a passage of given length.

2. Pure Mathematics

The questions will be of a type to test a candidate's power of applying the fundamental principles of the subject rather than his knowledge of bookwork and standard methods.

Algebra.—Binomial, exponential, and Logarithmic series. Simple tests of convergence of series. Simple cases of summation of series. Elementary properties of Determinants and their application to the solution of linear equations. Relations between the roots and co-efficients of equations. Simple transformations and the evaluation of symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem for rational indices. Inverse Circular functions. Hyperbolic functions. Simple cases of summation of trigonometric series.

Geometry.—Analytical Geometry of the straight line, the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated with the help of rectangular co-ordinates. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree, Polar equation of the Conic.

Differential Calculus.—Definition of Differential Co-efficient. Differentiation of functions of single variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems and their simpler applications. Differentials and their applications to small errors. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and Minima Values of functions of one variable. Tangents, Normals, Asymptotes. Curvature, Singular points, Tracing of curves.

Integral Calculus and Differential equation.—Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational functions. Determination of lengths of plane curves and areas bounded by them. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolutions, Simpson's rule for approximate integration. Differential equations of the 1st order. Linear equations with constant co-efficients. Applications to Geometry, Mechanics and Physics.

3. Applied Mathematics

Statics.—Statics of a rigid lamina; composition and resolution of forces, parallel forces, moments and couples; reduction of a given system of coplanar forces; centre of gravity, conditions of equilibrium; friction; simple frameworks, including the use of graphical methods; simple cases of virtual work.

Dynamics.—Graphical methods for motion with varying speed, uniformly accelerated motion, application of calculus to simple cases of motion in a straight line; relative velocity; uniform circular and simple harmonic motion; free motion under gravity; simple and conical pendulums; momentum; friction; work energy; power; impact.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure. Pressure on surface. Centre of Pressure of triangle, rectangle and circle. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Atmospheric pressure.

4. Mensuration

Linear, square and solid measures. The mensuration of lines, such as perimeters and diagonals of common figure. The calculation of areas. The contents of solid bodies. Mensuration of prisms, Pyramids, Cylinders, Cones and spheres. Question on metric system of weights & measures.

The application of the principles of mensuration to problems met with in professional practice, such as, rainfall, drainage, ventilation, earth work and builders work.

5. Physics

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—Rectilinear Motion. Composition of Motions. Inertia and Momentum. Newton's Laws of motion; Units and Measurement of Force. Motion in a circle. Centrifugal force. Gravitation and Gravity. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Work, energy and power. Friction. Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Conditions of Equilibrium. Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium. Simple illustrations or Conditions of Equilibrium, as in Pulley and inclined Plane. Lever, Wheel and Axle, Screw, Balance. General properties of solids, liquids and gases. Elasticity of Volume. Young's Modulus. Pressure in Liquid, its variation with depth Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies; Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Hydraulic Press. Principle of Archimedes. Density. Specific Gravity. Simple qualitative experiments on Surface Tension. Idea of viscosity Relation between volume and Pressure in gases. Atmospheric Pressure. Elementary principles of the Aeroplane. Diffusion and Osmosis.

Heat.—Heat and effect of heat. Definition of Temperature. Difference between heat and temperature. Construction and use of instruments for the measurement of Temperature. Scales of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids and gases with rise of temperature. Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Change of State. Latent Heat. Bunsen's Ice Calorimeter. Vapour Pressure. Boiling point. Hygrometry; Relative humidity. Dew point. Formation of Cloud, Fog and Dew. Transference of heat-conduction; Definition of thermal conductivity, convection, Radiation. Newton's Law of Cooling. Mechanical equivalent of Heat and its determination by simple mechanical method. Joule's experiment. The principle of Steam-Engine and Internal Combustion Engine.

Light.—Propagation of light. Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Reflection at Plane and Spherical surfaces and formation of Images. Refraction at plane Surfaces, Spherical surfaces and prisms. Minimum Deviation. The formation of Images by Single lenses. Eye, Defects of Eye. Long and short Sight and their correction by Lenses. The combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope or Microscope; The Photographic camera; Projection lantern; Epidiascope; Bino-culars, Sextant, Chromatic Dispersion, typical spectra; Spectroscope. Photometry. Velocity of light.

Sound.—Production of Sound and its Transmission through Material Media. Nature of Wave motion; Transverse and Longitudinal Waves. Characteristics of Waves; Loudness. Pitch and Quality of tones. Experimental determination of the velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of change of temperature on the Velocity. Echo. Determination of Frequency by simple methods. Experimental investigation of the fundamental vibrations of strings by means of Sonometer. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning Forks; Organ Pipes Position of Nodes and Antinodes. Beates. The Diatonic Scale. Principles of a Gramophone.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets. Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction. Methods of magnetisation. Magnetic Field. Lines of Force. Law of magnetic force. Deflection. Magnetometer in End-on and Broad-side-on positions. Vibration Magnetometer. Determination of H. Earth as a Magnet, Declination, Dip and Intensity. Simple Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by induction. Wimshurst Machine. Quantity of Electricity. Distribution of Electrification on Conductors. Electric Field. The inverse Square Law of Electric Force. Potential. Capacity. Specific Inductive capacity; simple condensers; Leyden Jars. Electrophorus. Energy of Charged Condensers. Electric Discharge. Electric current. The various Cells, Accumulators. Magnetic Field of Current. Measurement of Current; Galvanometers. Electromotive Force, Difference of Potential, Resistance. Ohm's Law Volt. Ohm; Ampere. Measurement of resistance by Wheatstone Bridge. Potentiometer. Resistances in Series and Parallel. Voltmeters and Ammeters. Arrangement of Lights and Fans in an Electric Circuit. Heating effects of currents. Joule's Law. Chemical effects of Currents. Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis. Principle of Thermopile. Action on current Circuits in a Magnetic Field. Electro-magnetic Induction. Faraday's Law. Lenz's Law. Induction Coil. Principles of Dynamo and electric motor. Telegraph and Telephones. Elementary principles of Wireless Telegraphy. Simple experiments on the Discharge of Electricity through Gases at Low Pressure. X-Rays and simple idea of electron.

6. General Knowledge and current Affairs.

Knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

7. Higher Mathematics.

(The standard will be that of an Honours Degree of an Indian University).

1. PURE MATHEMATICS

(a) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations.

Convergence of Infinite series and Infinite Products. Absolute and Uniform Convergence. Continued Fraction, Summation of series, Determinants.

De Moivre's Theorem and its applications, Inverse circular functions, Hyperbolic functions, Summation of Trigonometric series and Expansion of Sin a and Cos a as infinite products.

Relations between the Roots and Co-efficients of Equations, simple Transformations and Evaluation of symmetric functions, Algebraic Solutions of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations, Horner's Process, Sturm's Theorem.

(b) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three Dimensions:

Projection, Cross-ratios, Perspective, Harmonic section, Involution, General Properties of Conics, Reciprocal, Circular points at Infinity, Inversion.

Conics in General, Areal, Trilinear and Homogeneous co-ordinates, Tangential Equations, Invariants and Co-variants.

The Plane, Straight Line, Sphere, Cone, Cylinder, Conicoids referred to their Principal Axes.

(c) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations:

Differentiation of a function of a single variable, Successive Differentiation, Partial Differentiation, Differentiation of Implicit functions, Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, Maxima and Minima of functions of one or more variables including

Lagrange's method of Undetermined Multipliers Tangents, Normals, Asymptotes, Curvature including Evolutes and Involutives, Envelopes Singular Points Tracing of Curves

Integration of functions of a Single Variable, Integration of Rational fractions Reduction formulae, Rectification and Quadrature Surfaces and Volumes of Solids of Revolution, Definite Integrals including Beta and Gamma functions Differentiation under the Integral sign

Differential Equations of the first Order and their Singular Solution Linear Equations with Constant or Variable Homogeneous Coefficients Applications to Geometry and Mechanics, Exact Equations Linear Differential Equations of the second order including the method of variation of parameters

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

(a) *Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials) and Hydrostatics*

Statics of a Rigid Lamina Centre of Gravity, Friction, Equilibrium of Strings in two Dimensions Forces in three Dimensions Ponsot's Central Axis Wrenches, Principle of Virtual Work Stable and Unstable Equilibrium

Attractions and Potentials of Rod, Discs, Spheres, Spherical Shells Theorems of Gauss, Laplace and Poisson

Fluid Pressure, Pressures on Plane and Curved Surfaces Centre of Pressure Equilibrium of Floating Bodies, Metacentre, Stability of Equilibrium, Atmospheric Pressure

(b) *Dynamics of a Particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics*

Elementary Kinematics Components of velocity and acceleration of a Particle in Rectangular, Cartesian and Polar Coordinates, Uniformly accelerated motion in a Straight Line, Parabola and Circle, Impact Simple Harmonic Motion, Planetary Motion, Disturbed Elliptic motion, Constrained motion, Moments and Products of Inertia, De Lambert's Principle, Motion about a fixed Axis, Compound Pendulum, Centre of Percussion

8 Surveying

1 Theoretical

Description care and use of Field Survey Instruments, Methods by which instruments are adjusted and the reasons for these Methods

Principle of Primary Triangulation and of Triangulation of Lesser Precision used directly to control Surveys

Principles of Traversing including Traversing of precision and Traversing to control Large Scale and topographical Surveys

Tachymetric and Subtense Methods of Providing Survey control

Astronomical Methods for position fixing and azimuth determination used in surveying

Computation of triangulation traverse and astronomical observations for azimuth, using Spherical, Lambert or Cassini Co ordinate Systems

Sources of error in Survey frame works and simple methods for their adjustment

Common Map Projections and Grids

Plane Tabling

Methods used in Large Scale Surveys

Theory of Air Surveys, using both vertical and oblique air photographs

Planimetric and Height Control Methods suitable for Air Surveys

Fair Mapping Methods

Common methods of Map Reproduction

2 Practical

Setting up and making observations with

(a) A theodolite (b) A Level

(c) may include simple sun or star observations

Setting up and demonstrating the use of a Plane Table and connected instruments

Use of an Air Survey Stereoscopic vision

Demonstrating the use of

(a) Slotted Template

(b) Precision Topographical Stereoscope

(c) Parallax Bar

(d) Parallax Scales,

Use of Computing Machines in common use (e.g. Single Marchant, Brunsviga Facit)

Preparation of Minor Control Plot from vertical photographs by the Radial Line Method, using about four Photographs Scaling of this plot between two or more ground control points

Use of Co ordinatograph.

Pointing out important constellations without the aid of a star chart at any time of the year and carrying out a night march using a prismatic compass

APPENDIX V

SURVEY OF INDIA

Security Bond to be executed by a candidate on Government accepting him for appointment in the Class I Service of the Survey of India.

KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents that we
son of

(hereinafter called 'the candidate' which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) and

son of of

(hereinafter called 'the surety' which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) are held and firmly bound unto the President of India (hereinafter called 'the Government' which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns) in the sum as stipulated hereinafter, to be paid to the Government which payment to be well and truly made we hereby bind ourselves jointly severally and each of us binds his personal representatives firmly by these presents signed by us on this
day of 1960

WHEREAS the candidate has been selected by the Government, for appointment on probation or in an officiating capacity in the Class I Service of the Survey of India in consideration of the candidate and the surety agreeing (which they have done verbally and hereby confirm by signing these presents) to the following terms, viz—

(1) On appointment the candidate shall accept liability for active Military service in or with the Armed forces of the Republic of India and shall enlist in the Survey Group of the Territorial Army or any other Corresponding Organisation in the Army Reserve when formed, as the Surveyor General of India may direct

(2) That the candidate shall be on probation in officiating capacity for the prescribed period and shall in accordance with the orders and directions of the officers under whom he is placed to do his best to acquire the requisite technical training to qualify for permanent retention in the Survey of India

(3) That if the candidate shall resign or leave the service during such probation or officiating appointment except with the approval of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, the candidate and the surety will pay to the Government a sum of Rs 1,400 (Rupees one thousand and four hundred only) for every year or part of a year during which the probationary service shall have continued in order to recoup the Government the expenses incurred on account of the candidate.

(4) That the candidate shall, if his probationary officiating service is approved and he is selected for a permanent appointment in the Survey of India, continue in that service for a period of five years. If he resigns at any time during the period of five years following his confirmation he and the surety will be liable to refund to the Government a sum of Rs 4,500 (Rupees four thousand and five hundred only) minus a fifth part thereof for each completed year of service after the date of his confirmation

That the candidate has made himself acquainted with and accepts the terms of service for Class I Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and applicable to his case

(5) Further that during the period of service to follow if the candidate resigns his service during field season (the decision of the Surveyor General of India as to what is the field season being final and binding on the parties) he shall refund a sum of Rs 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) provided that no liability will attach to the surety for any resignation by the candidate of his employment after a period of five years following his confirmation in his appointment. Resignation at any time will be subject to the exigencies of the service permitting it

(6) That the candidate shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of India and to the Constitution of India as by Law established and shall serve wherever he is ordered to serve by land or sea or air including active military service with a mobilized survey unit and shall obey

Grade	Higher Grade of colour per- ception	Lower Grade of colour per- ception
1. Distance between the lamp and candidates.	16'	16'
2. Size of aperture .	1.3 mm	13 mm
3. Time of exposure .	5 Sec.	5 Sec.

For the services concerned with safety of the Public, e.g. pilots, drivers, guards etc., the higher grade of colour vision is essential but for others the lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient. The same standards of colour vision should be applicable in respect of all engineering personnel in whose case colour perception is considered essential irrespective of the fact whether their duties involve field work or not.

(iii) Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition with ease and without hesitation of signal red, signal green and white colours. The use of Ishihara's plates, shown in good light and a suitable lantern like Edrige Green's shall be considered quite dependable for testing colour vision. While either of the two tests may ordinarily be considered sufficient, in respect of the services concerned with road, rail and air traffic, it is essential to carry out the lantern test. In doubtful cases where a candidate fails to qualify when tested by only one of the two tests, both the tests should be employed.

NOTE (4)—Field of vision.—The field of vision shall be tested by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

NOTE (5)—Night Blindness.—Night Blindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of night blindness or dark adaptation is prescribed. The medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g. recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognise various objects in a darkened room after he/she has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidates own statements should not always be relied upon, but they should be given due consideration.

NOTE (6)—Ocular conditions other than visual acuity.—(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.

(b) Trachoma.—Trachoma, unless complicated, shall not ordinarily be a cause for disqualification.

(c) Squint.—Where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard, should be considered as a disqualification.

(d) One-eyed persons.—The employment of one-eyed individuals is not recommended.

7. Blood Pressure.—

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

(i) With young subjects 15–25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.

(ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement, etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-Ray and electro-cardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the medical board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure.

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 mm. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the

diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests, the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptom suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria, the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examination, clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

9. The following additional points should be observed:—

(a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear.

(b) that his/her speech is without impediment;

(c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);

(d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;

(e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;

(f) that he is not ruptured;

(g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicose veins or piles;

(h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;

(i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;

(j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;

(k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;

(l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination, and

(m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will

not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned.

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner:—

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts Service are liable for held service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the medical board should specifically record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.

The report of the medical board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.

In cases where a medical board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the medical board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another medical board.

(a) Candidate's statement and declaration

The candidate must make the Statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full (in block letters).....

2. State your age and birth place.....

3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis?

OR

(b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment?

4. When were you last vaccinated?

5. Have you or any of your near relations been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma fits, epilepsy, or insanity?

6. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause?

7. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:—

father's age if living, and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death
Mother's age if living, and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's Signature.....

Signed in my presence.

Signature of Chairman of the Board.

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination.

1. General developments: Good Fair..... Poor.....

Nutrition: Thin..... Average..... Obese.....

Height (without shoes)..... Weight.....

Best Weight..... When?.....

Any recent change in weight?.....

Temperature.....

Girth of Chest:—

(1) (After full inspiration).....

(2) (After full expiration).....

2. Skin: Any obvious disease.....

(1) Any disease.....

(2) Night blindness.....

(3) Defect in colour vision.....

(4) Field of vision.....

(5) Visual Acuity.....

(6) Ability for stereoscopic fusion.....

Acuity of vision	Naked eye	with glasses	Strength of glasses		
			Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant Vision R. E. L. E.					
Near Vision R. E. L. E.					
Hypermetropia (Manifest) R. E. L. E.					

4. Ears: Inspection..... Hearing: Right Ear..... Left Ear.....

5. Glands..... Thyroid.....

6. Condition of teeth.....

7. Respiratory system: Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs?

If yes, explain fully

8. Circulatory System:

(a) Heart: Any organic lesions?

Rate: Standing

After hopping 25 times

2 minutes after hopping

(b) Blood Pressure: Systolic

Diastolic

9. Abdomen: Girth Tenderness

Hernia

(a) Palpable Liver Spleen

Kidneys Tumors

(b) Hemorrhoids Fistula

10. Nervous System: Indications of nervous or mental disabilities

11. Loco-Motor System: Any abnormality

12. Genito Urinary System: Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc.

Urine Analysis:

(a) Physical appearance

(b) Sp. Gr.

(c) Albumin

(d) Sugar

(e) Casts

(f) Cells

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate?

15. For which services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered unfit?

President

Member

Place

Date

No. In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment to Survey of India, namely:—

CLASS II

Part I—General

1. These rules may be called the Survey of India Class II (Recruitment) Rules,

2. For the purpose of these rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India.

(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission (India).

(c) The "Service" means the Survey of India, Class II.

The various grades of posts, included in the Service, their classification, pay scales, special conditions of Service and Percentages reserved for direct recruitment, transfer and promotion shall be as included in Appendix I to these rules.

(d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion or transfer from another service or department in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the services for specific sections of the people.

Part II—Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible announce, the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form, as the Commission may prescribe.

8. A candidate must be either:—

(i) a citizen of India; or

(ii) a subject of Sikkim; or

(iii) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French possession in India; or

(iv) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

Note 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. The certificate of eligibility in respect of candidates belonging to category (iv) will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he would be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

(i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.

(ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan, after the 18th July 1948 and have got themselves registered as citizens under article 6 of the Constitution.

(iii) Non-citizens in categories (iii) and (iv) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

Note 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

9. (a) A candidate for the examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the 1st August, 1960 i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1935 and not later than the 1st August, 1940.

(b) If a candidate is already employed in the Survey of India Department, a concession in age upto a maximum of 3 years will be given i.e. he can compete upto the age of 28 provided his application is recommended by his Department.

Note.—The upper age limits prescribed above are relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the un-liberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations or has in addition appeared at three more examinations under the age concession applicable to departmental candidates.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations or has in addition appeared at three more examinations under the age concession applicable to departmental candidates.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SAVE AS PROVIDED ABOVE THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED

N.B.—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under departmental age concession mentioned above will not be eligible for appointment if, after submitting the application, they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, continue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the application.

10. A candidate must—

- (i) possess a B.A. or B.Sc., degree with Mathematics as one of the subjects or a degree in Engineering of a University approved by Government [vide Appendices II and II (A)]; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these Sections; or
- (iii) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II (B) under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (iv) have obtained a Diploma of Faraday House, London; or
- (v) have obtained the Honours Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of Loughborough College Leicestershire. The diploma will be accepted subject to the condition that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (vi) have passed the Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Tele-communication Engineers (India);

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

11. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to the Service on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

12. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, of strong physique, capable of hard outdoor work, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as may be prescribed

by the competent authority is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

Only those candidates who are successful in the examination and are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.

Note.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix VI.

13. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

14. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution, be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:—

- (a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for Selection of candidates; and
- (b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. The examination for appointment under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix IV to these Rules.

18. Candidates who qualify, as adjudged by the Commission, at the written examination conducted by the Commission shall appear before a Selection Board which will be constituted by the Commission to select candidates for appointment to the Service.

19. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates upto the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission in their discretion to be qualified by the examination and are considered by the Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed.

For the purpose of rule 3 of these Rules appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to an appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

20. Every candidate selected for appointment will be required to execute a security bond in the prescribed form as in Appendix V to the effect that he will serve in any country and when required to do so with a mobilized survey unit whenever he is ordered and that he will not resign or leave the service during the period of probation nor for five years from the date of being permanently appointed and thereafter never during the field season. The candidate will be liable for certain penalties in default of these conditions, the amounts prescribed for which may vary from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 4,500 and will also provide a surety for the liabilities during the period of probation and the following five years after permanent appointment.

21. (a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of 2 years subject to the provisions of sub-rule (c) below during which the probationer will undergo a course in Surveying.

(b) During that period, the probationer's work will be assessed departmentally from time to time, and if, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is found unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become an efficient Survey Officer, Government may, without assigning any reason, discharge him on the expiry of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(c) After successfully completing the course of training referred to in (a) above probationers shall sit for such practical and theoretical tests in Survey work as may be prescribed from time to time by the Surveyor General of India. Failure in those tests will result in discharge unless Government agree to extend the probationary period to allow the candidate to have a second and last attempt.

(d) Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

Provided that no officer shall be kept on probation for more than 4 years without specific orders from the Government of India, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

(f) If the power to make appointment in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Rule.

Part III—Recruitment by promotion or transfer from another Service/Department

22. Recruitment by promotion will be made by selection on merit from specially deserving officers of the Class III (Division I) Topographical Establishment for whom 50 per cent. of the vacancies in the Survey of India Class II Service have been reserved on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee including (where necessary) a Member of the Commission who will act as Chairman. The officer(s) selected will be appointed by Government.

23. Recruitment by transfer from other Service shall, if necessary, be made by Government after consultation with the Commission where necessary.

24. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this part of these Rules.

25. The provision of Rule 20 shall also apply to persons appointed to the Service by promotion.

APPENDIX I

Details regarding various grades of posts included in the Service, the scales of pay attached to them, conditions of Service, Salary, Leave, Provident Fund etc. and the Composition of the Cadre of Survey of India, Class II Service.

1. Pay.

Probationers and Officer Surveyors—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800.

2. Conditions of service and leave and of pension are those described in the Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations, respectively, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

3. Conditions of Provident Fund are those laid down in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

4. 50 per cent of the vacancies will be filled by selection on the basis of merit from among specially deserving officers of the Class III (Division I) Topographical Establishment of the Survey of India on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee. The remaining 50 per cent vacancies will be filled by competitive examination *vide* part II of the rules.

5 (1) 25 per cent. of all posts in the Class I Service less those in the Deputy Superintendent Surveyor's Grade shall in future be filled by promotion of Class II Officers.

N.B.—The existing strength of Class II officers in the Superintending Surveyor's grade and above is far in excess of this quota; and in addition there are a number of Class II officers holding appointments in the Deputy Superintending Surveyor's grade who have also to be provided for. In partial relaxation of the quota of 25 per cent. therefore promoted officers in the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor will be promoted to the grade of Superintending Surveyor in accordance with the existing order of their seniority *vis-a-vis* other officers holding appointments in the Deputy Superintending Surveyor's grade until they are fully absorbed. To prevent frustration in the ranks of other class II officers, not already promoted to the Deputy Superintending Surveyor's grade by being totally shut out from future prospect of promotion until this stage is reached, one vacancy in every three caused by death, retirement or otherwise of Class II officers in the grade of Superintending Surveyor will be filled by such officers until their number is reduced by gradual stages to their quota of 25 per cent.

(2) Class II Officers shall in future be promoted direct to the grade of Superintending Surveyor in the scale of Rs. 800—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 and not to the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor.

(3) For the purpose of promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor Class II officers shall be selected on the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(4) The seniority of a class II officer on promotion to the grade of Superintending Surveyor *vis-a-vis* other officers already in that grade shall be determined by assigning to such officer the same year of allotment as to a directly recruited officer appointed to that grade immediately before the class II officer.

(5) Promotion from the Superintending Surveyor's grade and the next higher grade of Deputy Director and above shall be made in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

Appendix II	(As in Class I Rules).
Appendix II-A	(As in Class I Rules).
Appendix II-B	(As in Class I Rules).
Appendix III	(As in Class I Rules).

APPENDIX IV

A.—The examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

Part I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 1350 marks.

Part II

Personality test for such candidate as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 800 marks.

B.—The following will be the subjects for the written examination:—

Subjects	Time	Max. Marks
1. General English	3 hours	300
2. Pure Mathematics	3 hours	300
3. Applied Mathematics	3 hours	300
4. Mensuration	1½ hours	100
5. Physics	3 hours	250
6. General Knowledge and Current Affairs	2 hours	100

NOTE (i).—Marks in General English include 50 marks for good and legible writing.

NOTE (ii).—All question papers must be answered in English.

NOTE (iii).—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of a scribe to write answers for them.

2. The syllabus for the subjects mentioned above will be as shown in the Schedule attached to Class I Rules.

3. The standard of examination in Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics will be that of a pass degree examination of an Indian University. The standards of examination of Physics will be that of Intermediate examination.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's personal rather than his intellectual qualities and capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other qualities such as of topographical sense and the desire to explore unknown and out of the way places including mountaineering, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character. Weight will be given to the games and University Training Corps/National Cadet Corps records of the candidates.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary, in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

APPENDIX V

SURVEY OF INDIA

Security Bond to be executed by a candidate on Government accepting him for appointment in the Class II Service of the Survey of India.

KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents that we

son of

(hereinafter called "the candidate" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) and

son of

of (hereinafter called "the surety" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) are held and firmly bound unto the President of India (hereinafter called "the Government" which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns) in the sum as stipulated hereinafter, to be paid to the Government which payment to be well and truly made we hereby bind ourselves jointly, severally and each of us binds his personal representatives firmly by these presents signed by us on this day of 1960.

WHEREAS the candidate has been selected by the Government for appointment on probation or in an officiating capacity in the Class II Service of the Survey of India in consideration of the candidate and the surety agreeing (which they have done verbally) and hereby confirm by signing these presents to the following terms, viz.—

(1) On appointment the candidate shall accept liability for active Military service in or with the Armed forces of the Republic of India and shall enlist in the Survey Group of the Territorial Army or any other corresponding Organisation in the Army Reserve when formed, as the Surveyor General of India may direct.

(2) That the candidate shall be on probation in officiating capacity for the prescribed period and shall in accordance with the orders and directions of the officers under whom he is placed to do his best to acquire the requisite technical training to qualify for permanent retention in the Survey of India.

(3) That if the candidate shall resign or leave the service during such probation or officiating appointment except with the approval of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, the candidate and the surety will pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 1,400 (Rupees one thousand and four hundred only) for every year or part of a year during which the probationary service shall have continued in order to recoup the Government the expenses incurred on account of the candidate.

(4) That the candidate shall, if his probationary officiating service is approved and he is selected for a permanent appointment in the Survey of India, continue in that service for a period of five years. If he resigns at any time during the period of five years following his confirmation he and the surety will be liable to refund to the Government a sum of Rs. 4,500 (Rupees four thousand and five hundred only) minus a fifth part thereof for each completed year of service after the date of his confirmation.

That the candidate has made himself acquainted with and accepts the terms of service for Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and applicable to his case.

(5) Further that during the period of service to follow if the candidate resigns his service during field season (the decision of the Surveyor General of India as to what is the field season being final and binding on the parties) he shall refund a sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only), provided that no liability will attach to the surety for any resignation by the candidate of the employment after a period of five years following his confirmation in his appointment. Resignation at any time will be subject to the exigencies of the service permitting it.

(6) That the candidate shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of India and to the Constitution of India as by Law established and shall serve wherever he is ordered to serve by land or sea or air including active military service with a mobilized survey unit and shall obey all commands of officer set over him. On breach of this condition the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and the candidate and his surety shall also be liable to pay to the Government of the sums mentioned in clauses (3), (4) and (5) as the case may be. For the purposes of the three last mentioned clauses a breach of the present condition, shall have the same effect as resignation by the candidate referred to in the said clauses.

Further that on breach of the present condition at any time after the period mentioned in clause (4) the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and also to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only).

(7) That it is hereby agreed and declared that the decision of the Government as to whether the candidate has or has not performed and observed the obligations, stipulations, provisions and conditions of the hereinbefore recited agreement shall be final and binding.

(8) The candidate accepts the conditions of service for the Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and subject thereto the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957 from time to time in force or any rules made thereunder shall apply to the extent to which they are applicable to the service hereby provided for and the decision of the Government as to their applicability shall be final. The candidate shall obey the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955.

NOW THE ABOVE WRITTEN OBLIGATION is conditioned to be void in case candidate shall perform and observe the terms and conditions hereinbefore mentioned AND IT IS FURTHER DECLARED that this Bond or obligation is executed under the orders of the Government of India and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested within the meaning of the exception to Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), signed and delivered at

(Signature of candidate)

(Signature of Surety)

In the presence of*

1.....

1.....

.....

.....

2.....

2.....

.....

.....

Signed by.....

(Name and designation).

Signature.....

for and on behalf of the President.

In the presence of*

1.....

2.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

*Signature, address and designation of two witnesses in each case.

APPENDIX VI

(As in Class I Rules)

HARI SHANKAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 8th July 1960

No. 23/11/59-LRII.—The following decision of Shri K. Purshothaman Nair, Industrial Tribunal, Trivandrum in respect of the matter referred to him under sub-section I of section 36-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment No. S. O. 517 dated the 22nd February 1960 is hereby published for general information.

BEFORE

THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT TRIVANDRUM
(KERALA STATE).

PRESENT:

Shri K. Purshothaman Nair, B.A. & B.L., Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal.

IN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 6 OF 1960.

BETWEEN

The Management, Messrs. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.,
Trivandrum.

AND

The workmen of the above Concern represented by:

- (1) The Titanium Products Staff Union, Trivandrum.
- (2) The Titanium Workers' Union, Trivandrum and
- (3) The Travancore Titanium Products Employees' Union, Trivandrum.

Representations:

1. Shri R. Ramalingom Iyer, (Honorary Law Officer, Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey). Advocate, Trivandrum—On behalf of the Management.

2. Shri S. Varadarajan Nair, General Secretary, The Titanium Products Staff Union, Trivandrum—Or behalf of the 1st Union.

3. Shri K. Karthikeyan Nair, Advocate, Trivandrum—Or behalf of the 2nd Union.

4. Shri K. C. Vamadevan, General Secretary, The Travancore Titanium Products Employees Union—Or behalf of the 3rd Union.

DECISION

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7-A and Sub-Section (1) of Section 36-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Central Government (Ministry of Labour and Employment) by Order dated 22nd February, 1960 appointed me as Industrial Tribunal and referred to me for decision the question specified in the schedule below.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the Management of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum have correctly fixed the pay of their workmen in the revised scales in terms of the Memorandum of settlements dated the 28th October, 1958 and 17th December, 1958, arrived at between the said Management and the Titanium Products Staff Union, Titanium Workers' Union and Titanium Products Employees' Union; if not, how should the pay of the workmen be fixed in their respective revised scales of pay?"

2. On receipt of the reference order the dispute was registered as I.D. 6 of 1960 and in response to the summons issued both the Management and the Unions entered appearance. The Unions filed separate clarification statements which were in turn followed by the reply statement by the Management. None of the parties adduced any evidence but simply addressed arguments on the basis of the averments and contentions set forth in their respective statements.

3. Before I pass on to a discussion of the issue referred, it is necessary to state, in brief, the material facts leading to the reference. The Titanium Products Staff Union had raised certain demands in respect of staff members in the establishment for revision of the pay scales of certain categories of workmen and a Memorandum of settlement dated 28th October, 1958 was arrived at between the Management and the Union. The Memorandum of settlement has been marked as Ext. A. The Titanium Workers' Union and the Travancore Titanium Products Employees' Union had also raised certain demands regarding revision of pay for certain categories of employees and another memorandum of settlement dated 18th December, 1958 was reached between the said Unions and the Management. The Memorandum of settlement dated 18th December, 1958 is marked as Ext. B. Both the memoranda of settlements were executed in the presence of the Conciliation Officer, Cochin. Under Exts. A and B the pay scales of the staff and of the workmen were revised and Clauses 6 and 7 in Ext. A and Clauses 5 and 6 in Ext. B relate to the mode of fixation of employees in the revised scales. I reproduce below the relevant Clauses in both the settlements:

Settlement regarding Staff Union dated 28-10-1958, Clauses 6 and 7.	Settlement regarding Worker Union and Employees Union dated 18-12-1958 Clauses 5 & 6.
---	---

6. That after fixing inside the revised scales, every staff member shall be given an interim relief on the following basis : for service upto four years (excluding those who have not been confirmed on date)—one increment in their revised scale, for service above four years—two increments in the revised scale.

7. Every staff member will be fixed into his respective revised scale of pay. In the case of any member of the staff who is entitled to two increments both the increments shall be calculated only on his revised scales existing at the date of implementation.

5. That after fixing inside the revised scales every worker shall be given an immediate benefit on the following basis : for service upto four years (excluding those who have not been confirmed on date)—one increment in the revised scale. For service above four years—two increments in the revised scale.

6. Every worker will be fixed into his respective revised scale of pay. In the case of any worker who is entitled under the immediate benefit scheme to two increments—both the increments shall be calculated only on his revised scale existing at the date of implementation.

4. A difference of opinion arose between the Management on the one hand and the Unions on the other regarding the interpretation to be given to clauses 6 and 7 in Ext. A (which are similar in terms to Clauses 5 and 6 in Ext. B.) The Management while implementing the agreements gave the workers concerned the increments according to the revised scales and added the same to the pay that the employees were drawing at the time of settlement. This mode of fixation, the Management maintained, was in accordance with the provision in Clause 6 that each employee should be fixed inside his respective revised scale of pay and thereafter given the interim relief of one or two increments, based on the revised scale, as the case may be. The Union opposed this procedure and contended that what was agreed upon was not that the increments granted should be added to the original pay of the employee (though it fell within the revised scales) but

that the employee must be fixed on a definite slab in the revised scale as provided under Clause 7 and the increments granted under Clause 6 should thereafter be added to the pay so fixed. The parties could not resolve their differences even after the Labour authorities intervened for amicable settlement and so the matter has been referred as above.

5. According to the Titanium Products Staff Union, the Management as per Clause 7 of the agreement have to fix every staff member into his respective revised scale of pay and calculate the increment under the interim relief scheme, on his revised scale. The staff Union has stated that the Management instead of fixing every staff member into his revised scale of pay, have given him the revised rate of increment and increment under the interim relief scheme only according to the then existing scale of pay. It is further alleged by the Union that the mode of implementation of the agreement by the Management was brought to the notice of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and in his letter No. 10(2)/58-Con.III, dated 23rd April 1959 addressed to the Conciliation Officer, he has informed the latter to advise the Management to implement the agreement strictly in accordance with Clause 7 read with Clause 6 of the agreement. The staff Union would pray for fixation of the pay of the members of the staff at definite stages in the revised scale and for the increments granted under the interim relief scheme being added to the pay so fixed.

6. The stand taken up by the two other Unions, viz., the Titanium Workers' Union and the Titanium Products Employees' Union is similar to that of the Staff Union. According to both the Unions the pay of all the workers should be adjusted to fit into one of the definite pay stages in the revised scales and the revised increments under the immediate benefit scheme should be added to the revised scales of pay.

7. The Management have sought to give a different interpretation to the above Clauses in the settlements. According to them the fixation of wages inside the new scales can mean only that it should be within the said scales and not at any definite point in the scales. The Management in its statement has also raised the following contentions.

(1) At no time did the Management agree in any manner to give their employees increments to fit into definite stages in their scales of pay. All that the Management agreed was to give certain increments within the scales of pay and this is borne out by the fact that there is no mention in the settlement of any provision to the effect that "those workers whose present wages are below the appropriate stage in the scale prescribed shall be stepped up and brought to the appropriate incremental stage in the prescribed scale", which is usually found in settlements and awards.

(2) At the time of the execution of Ext. A the Staff Union made the specific demand in the presence of the Conciliation Officer that fixation of an employee to a definite point in the new scale should be provided. The Management stated that they could not accept the claim of the Union that the revised pay must be fixed on definite slabs in the scales and the Union accepted this position before signing the agreement.

8. In the rejoinder filed by the Staff Union, it has specifically denied the averment that the Management had stated that they could not accept that the revised pay must be fixed on definite slabs in the scale and that this Union accepted this position before signing the agreement. The Staff Union would also allege that this matter was raised by the Management only at the Conciliation Conference held on 16th February, 1959 consequent on this Union raising the issue because of the wrong implementation of the agreement by the Management.

9. On the final hearing date Shri R. Ramalinga Iyer, the learned counsel appearing for the Management moved a petition praying that a copy of letter No. C-25(5) 58, dated 11th April, 1959 from the Conciliation Officer (Central) to the Chief Labour Commissioner be directed to be sent up by either the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi or the Conciliation Officer, Cochin as the same is very necessary for the elucidation of the points in dispute in the case. It was argued by Shri Ramalinga Iyer that the said letter is a report of the Conciliation Officer who held the Conciliation Conference when the staff Union raised the matter under reference and that the report will show that this identical point was raised and given up by the Union as contended by the Management in their statement. But he, at the same time, submitted that the Management do not want the Conciliation Officer or the Chief Labour Commissioner to whom the letter was addressed to be examined with reference to the letter. The Staff Union representative Shri S. Varadarajan Nair would emphatically deny that any such point was either raised or given up by the Union at the Conciliation Conference. In the face of this denial I do not think that any purpose will be served by merely getting down the report made to the Labour Commissioner. The letter or report will have no probative value unless the same has been duly proved in this case and the Unions given an opportunity to examine the Conciliation Officer with reference to its contents. Further I do not feel that the letter mentioned in the petition is relevant for the purpose of deciding the issue before me.

10. The decision of the issue referred will mainly depend on the construction to be given to Clauses 6 and 7 and Clauses 5 and 6 of Ext. A and B respectively. As the Clauses 6 and 7 in Ext. A are similar in terms to the Clauses 5 and 6 in Ext. B, the interpretation of the relevant clauses in Ext. A will be applicable to the corresponding Clauses in Ext. B. Now in matters relating to interpretation of Clauses or provisions in agreements or settlements, the intention of the parties is to be gathered from the language used. The task will be easy if the language used is plain and unambiguous. But if the words or language used in the clause or clauses of an agreement are not clear and are capable of being interpreted in more ways than one or differently, such clause or clauses may have to be construed in the context of the agreement as a whole, due deference being paid to the circumstance leading to its execution, the object behind the same etc.

11. The main contention of the Management is that what was intended was only to give certain increments within the revised scales of pay and not to fix the employees at definite stages in the revised scale. The learned counsel appearing on behalf of the Management stressed two points in support of this contention.

(1) The expression "after fixing inside the revised scales" appearing in Clause 6 can only mean fixing inside various stages or points in the revised scales and not into a definite stage or point in the revised scale if a particular employee's existing pay does not represent a stage in the revised scale and

(2) The above interpretation is fortified by the absence of any provision in the agreement to step up such of the employees whose existing pay was below a stage in the scales, to the appropriate incremental stage in the revised scales.

12. In every pay scale there will be a minimum as well as a maximum fixed and the expression "inside the revised scales" cannot mean fixing inside two stages or points in the revised scales but can only mean fixing in any stage between the minimum and the maximum of the running scale. Thus the words inside the scale or revised scale can be understood only as conveying the meaning that the fixation shall not come below the minimum or go beyond the maximum fixed in the scale, or revised scale. The employees under Exts. A and B were given the benefit of certain increments as per the revised scales on the basis of service and the increments granted could be added to their pay only after they are fixed somewhere, of course at a definite stage inside the scales fixed. It has also to be noted that the expression "fixing inside the revised scales" appearing in Clause 6 will have no meaning and will even be out of place if the intention was not to fix the employees at some point in the revised scales, as the employees to whom the increments under that clause were granted would, even otherwise, fall automatically inside the revised scales without they being, so to say, fixed inside the revised scales. So we find Clause 7 saying in unmistakable terms that every staff member will be fixed into his respective revised scale of pay. There cannot be any doubt that the expression "fixed into his respective revised scales of pay" can mean anything other than fixing a staff member at a stage in the revised scale of pay. Further, fixing at a stage cannot mean fixing in between two stages in the revised scales.

13. Now the gist of the contention of the Management appears to be that in so far as there is no separate provision in the agreement regarding fitment of employees in the revised scales of pay, the employee whose pay stood below the appropriate stage in the scales prescribed, is not entitled to have his pay raised to that stage but must remain under the old scale drawing his original pay plus the increments provided under the revised scales. That this was far from the minds of the parties to the agreement is evident from the plain language used in Clause 7. Under Clause 7 the Management have agreed in unambiguous terms that every staff member will be fixed into his respective revised scale of pay. The provisions, it must be noted, is mandatory in character. Besides the wording of Clause 7 read along with Clause 6 admits of only one interpretation viz., that every staff member must be fitted into a stage in the scales prescribed. The parties knew full well that the pay which every staff member was drawing at that time would not fit in with or correspond to a stage or point or slab in the revised pay scales. So his pay, if it happened to be below a stage in the scales, will necessarily have to be stepped up to fix him at a point in the revised scales. Thus stepping up or raising of the pay of the staff member wherever necessary is implicit in the scheme envisaged under Clauses 6 and 7. In the case of employees drawing a pay below a stage in the scales, bringing or raising his pay to the stage next above it, is a condition precedent to the fixing of the employee into his respective revised scale, which the parties, in view of the clear language used in Clause 7 could not but have visualised when drafting the clause. Further it can be easily seen that such stepping up wherever found necessary is incidental to the fitment of employees in the scales prescribed. In view of the clear direction for fixing employees at appropriate stages in the revised scales under Clause 6 I do not think that a separate clause for fitment is necessary or that the absence of such a clause will have the effect of

depriving the employees of the benefits conferred under Clause 7 as contended by the Management. I may in this connection point out that the construction which I have given to the clauses under reference is in tune with the view expressed by the Central Pay Commission (*Vide* Paragraph 70 of their Report) that in the matter of fitment of employees in a new scale, the employee's initial pay should be fixed in the new scale at the stage next above the wages he was drawing at the time when the revised scales are to come into force. This, I think, should be the general rule or principle to be followed unless otherwise provided in the settlement or award as the case may be.

14. It was then contended on behalf of the Management that the Staff Union representative raised a specific demand at the negotiation stage that there should be provision in the agreement for fixing the revised pay on definite slabs and that when the Management objected to the inclusion of any such clause, the Union gave it up before signing the agreement. It was stressed by the learned counsel appearing for the Management that since this took place in the presence of the Conciliation Officer, his report would be a relevant piece of evidence. I have already stated that the report could not be accepted as evidence of what took place at the Conference unless the Conciliation Officer who is alleged to have sent the report is examined in this case. But the Management did not want to adduce evidence in support of their contention by examining the Conciliation Officer. The Staff Union would deny the above averment and contend that the matter was for the first time raised by the Management at the Conciliation Conference held on 16th February, 1959 long after Ext. A agreement was reached. Shri S. Varadarajan Nair, the representative of the Staff Union has also pointed out that the Chief Labour Commissioner, after the alleged report of the Conciliation Officer, has written to him stating that the Management have not properly implemented the agreement and that they should be advised to fix the salaries of the staff correctly as per Clause 7 read with Clause 6 of the settlement. The staff Union has produced copy of the letter as Annexure II to their statement. I do not think it fair or just to form an opinion on the allegations and counter allegations of parties which are not supported by legal evidence. I do not also think that such extraneous matters are relevant for the purpose of deciding the issue before me. But since the point has been raised before me and stressed with some vehemence by Shri Ramalinga Iyer at the final hearing, I may state that the relevant clauses under discussion would not lend any support to the case of the Management that the Union raised the identical issue and on the Management disagreeing with the suggestion, the Union gave it up before signing the agreement. I may even go a step further and state that Clauses 6 and 7 of the agreement clearly speak against the case set up by the Management. If as a matter of fact this point was raised and the same was not acceptable to the Management, then certainly Clause 7 in its present form would not have found a place in the settlement. Thus the second ground raised on behalf of the Management also fails.

15. For the reasons stated above it has to be held that the Management have not correctly fixed the pay of their workmen in the revised scales in terms of the settlements Exts. A and B. The Management is therefore directed to fix the pay of the workmen covered by Exts. A and B in their revised scales of pay as shown below.

(1) The pay of every employee shall first be fixed at a definite stage in the revised scale. Where an employee was drawing a pay below a definite stage in the revised scales his pay will be stepped up and fitted at the stage next above his original pay.

(2) The increments stipulated in Clauses 5 and 6 respectively of Exts. A and B shall be added to the pay so fixed.

(3) The rate of increment to which each employee will be entitled to shall be according to the revised scales of pay.

(4) The staff members covered by Ext. A will be entitled to the revised scales fixed as above from 1st October, 1958 and the workmen covered by Ext. B will be entitled to the revised scales above fixed from 1st November, 1958 as provided under Exts. A and B.

I decide the matter referred as above.
Trivandrum,

Dated: 20th June, 1960.

K. PURUSHOTHAMAN NAIR,
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal.

APPENDIX

List of Documents marked as Exhibits

Ext. A Copy of Memorandum of settlement dated 28th October, 1958.

Ext. B Copy of Memorandum of settlement dated 18th December, 1958.

K. PURUSHOTHAMAN NAIR,
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal.

S. N. TULSIANI, Under Secy.

